

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

The same cause which renders *punctuality* indispensable, renders it necessary also, that the remittance be made so that *five dollars*, a year, *New-York money*, may be realized from it. Little or nothing can be realized, if when a five dollar bill is sent us, we are obliged to pay a broker from eleven to twenty-five per cent, to turn it into money current in this city.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

THE MYSTERIOUS CHIEF, OR CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM, BY

SAM'L WOODSWORTH.

We have read with uncommon delight the first volume of this production—the second is in the press: The style in which it is written, is animated, chaste and perfectly unaffected. The author seems to possess an imagination of unusual sprightleness. His style of narration is lucid and *fascinating*, and his subject so interesting to a patriotic American that it is impossible for the reader not to feel an intense pleasure in the perusal of his book.—It is history dress'd by fiction. The body is correct in all its proportions and lineaments, and its charms are heightened by the habiliments with which fancy has decorated it. Some may object to the character of the mysterious chief, because, although he makes

the most conspicuous figure and is actually the hero of the tale, he is not known to us. He is witness to, and chief actor in every real transaction with which the news-papers have made us all familiar, yet we never heard of him before. Therefore it is somewhat difficult to sustain the delusion which renders the character of a fictitious hero interesting. When we find this principal character at a battle lately fought, in company with our American generals, we are apt to say—"I don't believe it—he was not there." When we consider the recency of the events recounted, this objection may have a little foundation, but the character of the mysterious chief affords the author advantages which greatly outweigh all objections to his introduction.—The reader becomes highly interested in his character and almost forgets that his existence is imaginary. His character connects every historical incident, and forms a chain of them which we can trace link by link in correct chronological succession, which it is exceedingly difficult to do, when incidents have no such connecting medium. By reading the *Mysterious Chief* once, I believe a person would recollect the succession of events better than by reading a common history of those events three times. Besides a fictitious character affords a boundless opportunity for the introduction of reflections and interesting incidents of every kind, in a natural and agreeable manner, and so far from impairing the interest of historic facts, increases it. We become fatigued with perpetual repetition of events merely military and the mind seeks relief in domestic scenes and gentler passions. But on this point the author has spoken himself, in a satisfactory and handsome manner,

"To furnish this relief without alluring from the subject—to soften the rough notes of the bugle by the gentler tones of the lyre—to mingle the flowers of fancy with the laurels of victory—and to shift the scene occasionally from the hostile camp to the mansion of love, has been the author's aim in the projected work, and he trusts that the attempt has not been entirely unsuccessful. To this end, many private events have been interwoven with the thread of public history; without, however, once losing sight of the direct line of chronology, which has ever been carefully kept in view throughout the work. This pertinacity in adhering to matters of fact, combined with the very nature of the subject, has introduced more agents on the stage than would be welcome or admissible in a work of mere imagination. But this will be pardoned by the candid reader, on the grounds just premised, viz. the impossibility of avoiding it without a violation of fact."

The authoress of the "*Scottish Chiefs*" has afforded sufficient proof of the pleasing and advantageous effect of embellishing history by fiction, and if it needs confirmation, the *Mysterious Chief* affords it. It is impossible

that an American public, can fail to patronise such a production.

CASUALTY.—Miss Betsey Crawley, daughter of the late Dewsberry Crawley, fell into a cistern, accidentally last night. The cistern being nearly empty, rendered the fall so severe as to occasion her death before she was discovered.

BERTHAM, OR, THE CASTLE OF ST. ALDOBRAND.
A Tragedy.

This production, which is now the admiration of the London Theatres, is reprinted in Philadelphia, and equals the high expectations which the encomiums of the English newspapers have excited. As public curiosity is very great to see it, the following extract will not fail to be acceptable.

ACT I.—SCENE I.

Night, a Gallery in a Convent, a large Gothic window in the extremity, through which lightning is seen flashing. Two Monks enter in terror.

1st Monk. Heaven for its mercy!—what a night is here—

Oh! didst thou hear that peal?

2d Monk. The dead must hear it.—(*A pause—thunder.*) Speak! speak, and let me hear a human voice.

1st Monk. While the dark terror hurtled distantly,
Lapt in the skirts of the advancing clouds,
I cower'd with head full low upon my pallet,
And deem'd that I might sleep—till the strong light
Did, clear as noon day, shew each object round me.

Relic, and rosary, and crucifix,
Did rock and quiver in the bickering glare—
Then forth I rushed in agony of fear.

2d Monk. Among the tomb'd tenants of the cloister
I walked and told my beads,
But, by the momentarily gleams of sheeted blue,
Did the pale marbles glare so sternly on me,
I almost deem'd they lived, and fled in horror.

1st Monk. There is much comfort in a holy man
In such an hour as this. [*Knocking at a door.*
Ho, wake thee, prior.

2d Monk. Oh! come forth, holy prior, and pray for us.

Enter the Prior.

Prior. All peace be with you!—'tis a fearful hour.

1st Monk. Hath memory a parallel to this?

2d Monk. How hast thou fared in this most awful time?

Prior. As one whom fear did not make pitiless:
I bowed me at the cross for those whose heads
Are naked to the visiting blasts of Heav'n
In this its hour of wrath—
For the lone traveller on the hill of storms,
For the tossed shipman on the perilous deep;
Till the last peal that thundered o'er mine head
Did force a cry of—mercy for myself.

1st Monk. (*Eagerly*) Think'st thou these rock-based turrets will abide?

2d Monk. Think'st thou they not will topple o'er our heads?

Prior. The hand of Him who rules the storm, is o'er us.

1st Monk. Oh, holy prior, this is no earthly storm.

The strife of winds is on the battling clouds,

The glare of hell is in these sulphurous lightnings—

This is no earthly storm.

Prior. Peace, peace—thou rash and unadvised man;

Oh! add not to this night of nature's horrors
The darker shadowing of thy wicked fears.
The hand of Heaven, not man, is dealing with us,
And thoughts like thine do make it deal thus sternly.

Enter a Monk pale and breathless.

Prior. Speak, thou hast something seen.

3d Monk. ————A fearful sight.

Prior. What hast thou seen?

3d Monk. ————A piteous, fearful sight—

A noble vessel labouring with the storm
Hath struck upon the rocks beneath our walls,
And by the quivering gleams of livid blue
Her deck is crowded with despairing souls,
And in the hollow pauses of the storm
We heard their perishing cries—

Prior. Now haste ye forth,
Haste all—

3d Monk. It cannot be, it is too late;
For many a fathom doth the beetling rock
Rise o'er the breaker's surge that dashes o'er them—

No help of human hand can reach them there—
One hour will hush their cries—and by the morn
Thou wilt behold the ruin—wreck and corse
Float on the weltering wave.

Prior. Almighty power,
Can nought be done? All things are possible—
Wave high your torches on each crag and cliff—
Let many lights blaze on our battlements—
Shout to them in the pauses of the storm,
And tell them there is hope—
And let our deep-toned bell its loudest peal
Send cheerily o'er the deep—
'Twill be a comfort to the wretched souls
In their extremity—All things are possible:
Fresh hope may give them strength, and strength
deliverance—

I'll hie me forth with you.

3d Monk. Wilt thou go forth—
Hardly the vigorous step of daring youth
May hold its footing on those wave-washed crags:
And how wilt thou abide?

1st Monk. 'Tis tempting Heaven—

Prior. To succour man, not tempt my God, I go;
He will protect his servant. [*Exeunt.*

COMMUNICATION.

SPECIE.—It is peculiarly gratifying to the people of the United States, to see the great fall of specie in all parts of the "Union." The exchange on the Havanna, and most parts of South America, is in favour of the United States. New-York bank notes are also above *par* in Canada, in consequence specie is arriving in the United States in all directions, and cannot now be sold in any quantity at 2 per cent advance. The banks may now, with a very small sacrifice, obtain their full complement of specie. The sacrifice can be readily afforded by the stockholders, many of whom are original stockholders, and have been receiving nine per cent interest on their money for many years.

The banks are now speculating on the necessities of our citizens, depressing our merchants, and injuring the little trade we have in order to compel the subscribers to the United States bank to make sacrifices, which they, in fact, ought immediately to make themselves. The necessity of calling a meeting at this time, to take into consideration the best mode of compelling the bank

to issue specie is loudly talked of, and I trust will soon take place.

DALLAS.

From Rotterdam.—The brig *Ceylon*, Capt. Ferrier, has arrived at Alexandria, Vir. in 32 days from Rotterdam. She made her passage from Alexandria to Rotterdam in 22 days; and accomplished her whole voyage in about three months. On the 8th of August, the *Ceylon* was boarded by the British armed brig *Bucephalus*, in 32 days from St. Helena, and was informed that Bonaparte was just recovering from a fit of sickness, and was employed in writing his life.—*Com.*

From the East Indies.—Accounts are received at this place, direct from India, as late as April 4; they state that Admiral Bille had arrived at Madras, and after a few days stay, had embarked for the Danish settlements in India, of which the Admiral had been appointed Governor; that a proclamation had been issued at the Isle of France, whereby it was ordered "that all commanders of vessels entering Port Louis, submit their journals to the inspection of a public officer of government, appointed for the purpose, who will make any extracts from them which he may deem useful for encreasing our knowledge of the coast of Madagascar and Africa, and the intricate navigation of the Archipelago on the North Eastern part of Madagascar—and generally, to obtain all such knowledge as may tend to improve and facilitate the navigation of vessels trading to the Mauritius." It is also provided, that all commanders of vessels shall be allowed free access to the office where Charts and copies of Journals are lodged, in order to benefit from any information they may contain. All the accounts from India, speak of the inevitability of another war in that country; and on the part of the English the greatest preparations were in train to meet it with decision and energy; the last dates from Calcutta affirm, that the Rajah of Napaul, had finally sent his ambassadors to sue for peace, offering the complete ratification of the treaty which he had formerly rejected; but it is said that this tardy concession had been rejected; and though the Rajah should finally consent to pay for *heating the poker*, war was still expected to take place, inasmuch as it was deemed insecure to trust a Prince, who had proved himself treacherous and faithless.—*Boston Gaz.*

From Halifax papers by the British Packet.

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.

Our letters from the United States, represent every thing dull. So great is the stagnation of trade, that but very few of the Merchant vessels are employed. Most of our countrymen who have emigrated are said to be in a most deplorable state; a number of them have applied to the different British Consuls, to be sent home, as distressed British subjects. To alleviate our neighbour's distresses, in part, some of our leading men,

we are sorry to hear, are sending their money out of the Province, to invest it in American Bank Stock, &c.—Are such acts justifiable?

By a vessel from the eastward, we learn that a small schr. had been in St. George's Bay in July last, and procured a cargo of Salmon.—They were selling Flour at \$9 1-2; Tar at 4 1-2, and other articles from the American market proportionably low; when the fair trader of Nova Scotia, could not afford his Flour under \$14. The Captain said he cleared from Yarmouth, but the owner stated they were from Halifax—she was supposed to be direct from the American coast. Two French Frigates were lying at St. Peters, when our informant passed there.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday.

One day this week, the thermometer was down to 54—Fires and blankets were very comfortable.—We learn that there has been a considerable Frost over the mountains, which has injured the tobacco and corn.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 17

We learn that Gen. Jackson, the Hon. Jesse Franklin of North Carolina, and General Meriwether, of Georgia, are appointed Commissioners to hold a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians on the first of September next. Major Franklin passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to the agency. We are also informed, Gen. Coffee, and the Hon. John Rhea, are appointed commissioners to treat with the Choctaws in October next. We are unacquainted with the object of the government in holding these treaties, but suppose it is to purchase such lands from the Indians as it is our interest to acquire.

From the Connecticut Courant.

MESSRS. PRINTERS.—I lately came across the democratic nomination for Councillors that the state manager has issued; and was struck with astonishment at seeing the strange compound of character thus mingled together. Federalists and Democrats, Whigs and Tories, Monarchists and Republicans—those who hold offices under the U. States and those who are seeking for them—men of all parties and of all politics. It seemed indeed "a thing of shreds and patches," an image part of iron and part of clay—a political crucible in which a mass the most heterogenous was to be amalgamated. It so much resembled an administration described by the prince of English orators, that I could not refrain from copying that description and sending it to you.

"He made an administration, so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dovetailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified Mosaic; such a tessalated pavement without cement; here a bit of black stone and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers; kings friends and republicans; whigs and tories; friends and enemies; that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand on. The colleagues whom he had assorted at the same boards stared at each other and were obliged to ask, "Sir, your name! Sir you have the advantage of me; Mr. such a one, I beg a thousand pardons." I venture to say it did so

happen that persons had a single office divided between them, who never spoke to each other in their lives, until they found themselves, they knew not how, pigging together, heads and points, in the same truckle-bed."

Short Chapter of Hints and Advisements on the subject of Hard Times.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Plight we are in.

WHATEVER else we differ about, we all agree to call the present times *hard*, and indeed with good reason; they pinch and gripe not one here, and another there, but almost the whole body of the great community.

Never before has this country experienced an embarrassment of a pecuniary nature, so distressing, so general, embracing such multitudes of almost all occupations and professions. Money! Money! is now the general cry of the people; but it won't come. Once they had only to apply to the banks—(a mighty clever way in sooth, of getting money, particularly for Farmers and Mechanics)—they had I say only to apply to the banks, and met with a full supply, not for real wants only, but for elegancies and adornments. But there is no water at the mill now. If you go there for another grist, you are told to pay off the old score first; and, as to a great many, a heavy score it is.

Well then, since the banks are unaccommodating, go to your neighbour to borrow:—either he has it not, or is unwilling in this dry season to hazard it out of his own hands, or peradventure is waiting for a good chance.

Besides that which cometh upon us all, namely, a vast weight of public taxes, almost every body owes private debts to banks or individuals; and almost nobody has ready money to pay.

Though money be due you, in sums and parcels here and there, What doth it profit? You can't get it, do what you will.

If you stand in the double capacity of creditor and debtor, though the credit side be far the most bulky, it must "kick the beam."

Are you constrained to sell your property under the hammer? You make a sacrifice of more than one half.

Would you, to pay a debt, be willing to part with the choicest of your furniture, with even that costly fancy-piece, so pleasant to the eyes of the good woman? Why nobody would pay cash for it *now* at any price.

Again, fain would you, to pay a debt, sell off a piece of your farm? None of your neighbours stand ready with money in hand to purchase it—except old Gripus, who means to get it dog-cheap, or not at all.

But enough of this dolorous strain; enough at least for once.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

[Among all the publick documents published during the late session of congress, or since its close, we have no recollection of having seen the following very important report of

the committee on foreign affairs. It would seem that so able a state paper, on a subject so interesting as that to which this relates, would have gained so much attention at the seat of government, as to have been admitted into the government paper. If it has been published there, or any where else, it has escaped our notice. We are gratified with an opportunity to present it to our readers, and we particularly recommend to their attention, the returns of *registered* and *naturalized* seamen as possibly furnishing the reason why the report has not hitherto been printed in the newspapers.]

IN SENATE

OF THE UNITED STATES—March 7, 1816.

Mr. Bibb from the committee on foreign affairs submitted the following

REPORT.—

The attention of the committee has been drawn to the policy of confining the "American navigation to American seamen" by the message of the president of the U. States.—Two considerations, distinct in their character, are suggested in behalf of the measure—1st. As it might have a conciliatory tendency towards foreign nations; and 2dly. As it would increase the independence of our navigation and the resources of our maritime defence.

"An act for the regulation of seamen on board the publick and private vessels of the United States" passed the third day of March 1813 prohibits the employment, as seamen, of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall prohibit the like employment of citizens of the U. States. That act furnishes indisputable evidence of the conciliatory spirit of the national councils; and a corresponding disposition on the part of other governments only is wanting to give it effect. The committee however, deemed it expedient to advance the independence of the navigation and resources of maritime defence of the United States, and for that purpose submit a bill to the consideration of the Senate. That the nature and extent of its provisions may be the more readily understood, the following outline of the existing regulations concerning commercial vessels, and of the proposed modifications is presented.

Commercial vessels which are registered or enrolled according to the existing laws are denominated ships or vessels of the United States. For carrying on trade with foreign countries, they are registered. For the coasting trade or fisheries of the United States, they are enrolled and licensed.

Ships or vessels built within the United States or captured and condemned as prize or adjudged forfeited for breach of law, and belonging wholly to citizens of the U. States may be registered or enrolled, if they are commanded by citizens either native or naturalized. Such vessels are regarded as belonging to the ports at or nearest to which the managing owner resides—and they are registered

or enrolled in the offices of the custom for the districts which comprehend the respective ports.

When a vessel is registered, the ownership, name, description and tonnage being legally ascertained, are stated distinctly, with the name of the master, and entered in some proper book for a record or registry to be kept by the collector of customs. A certificate of such registry is issued as evidence of ownership to accompany the vessel. In addition to the seal and signature of the register of the Treasury of the United States, it is attested under the seal of the collector with his signature, and is countersigned by the naval officer or surveyor where there is such an officer for the port to which the vessel belongs.—And a copy is transmitted to the register of the treasury.

The certificate of registry for a vessel to be employed in foreign voyages may continue in force so long as the ownership continues the same. On a change of property, if purchased by any citizen of the U. S. the vessel is registered anew. When the master is changed, the collector of the customs is authorized to endorse a memorandum of such change on the certificate of registry.

The requisites for this important document are prescribed in the act of the 31st of December, 1792, entitled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels." And various provisions in the same act were adapted to guard the interest of shipbuilders and shipowners of the U. S. against the intrusions or impositions of foreigners.

In relation to vessels of 20 tons or upwards which may be enrolled, the same qualifications and requisites are prescribed and similar guards against abuses are provided in the act of the 18th of Feb. 1793, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same." A certificate of enrolment, which is issued for a coasting or fishing vessel of the U. S. is strictly analogous to the certificate of registry for a merchant vessel. The documents contain similar statements respecting the vessels and the titles of the owners, and are authenticated in the same manner.

Vessels of less than 20 tons are *licensed*, without being enrolled, according to the act of the 8th of February, 1793. And the duty of tonnage on a licensed vessel is payable once a year. A license is issued from the office of the customs for the vessel to be employed in the coasting trade or the whale fishery or cod fishery. It may be in force for 1 year and is given under the hand and seal of the collector, who is required to make a record of such licenses and transmit copies to the register of the treasury. That the privileges appertaining to ships or vessels of the U. States in the coasting trade or fisheries may be fully enjoyed, the same law requires enrolled vessels to have licenses.

As the act of the thirty first of December,

seventeen hundred and ninety two has proved that the privileges appertaining to registered ships or vessels of the U. States shall not continue to be enjoyed longer than they continue to be commanded by the citizens of of the U. States it has in effect required every such vessel to have one citizen on board as master or commander—and the same requisite is included in the act of the 18th of February 1793 for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels. These acts contain the principal regulations for the commercial shipping. There are no laws in operation which require any more of the citizens to be employed for navigating the vessels in foreign trade or in the coasting trade or fisheries. There is no act of congress which requires the subordinate officers or any part of the crew on-board any vessel whatever to be citizens of the United States.

On examination it appears, that systematick regulations concerning the ownership of vessels were established by the registering act of December 1792, and the enrolling act of February, 1793. But the United States have remained to this day without a navigation act for each branch of their commerce.

As it concerns the maritime interests of the United States, therefore it is of importance to establish a policy requiring the commercial vessels of the United States to be navigated principally by mariners of the country. With this view, it is considered proper to allow the privileges of American character to none but vessels navigated by American mariners; and to make it requisite for vessels of the U. S. to have documents on board as evidence of being so navigated.

That the Policy may be carried into effect without inconvenience, various particulars in a system of navigation must correspond to existing laws respecting the collection of duties, the ownership of vessels or the government of persons in the merchant service or fisheries. Several regulations similar to those already in force are proposed to be incorporated.

The documents for vessels sailing on foreign voyages may supersede the use of any other certificates of citizenship for persons employed in navigating them. And it is proposed to repeal the section of the act of May, 1796 which has authorized the collectors to deliver certificates to individual mariners. Abuses which are known to have prevailed in relation to such certificates may be avoided by requiring proper documents to accompany the vessels.

Statements respecting persons registered as American Seamen according to official returns for the years prior to 1813.

Statement of the whole number of seamen *and* annually registered as American under the act of the 28th of May, 1796: being an "Abstract"—all of seamen registered in the several customing to houses of the United States, according to the British returns made to the Department of State, *and* contained in a report made to the Senate, dated the 10th of February, 1813.

	Number re- turned natural- ized.	Remarks.
For the three last quarters of the year 1796	4,819	The report of the 19th of February, 1813, from the Secretary of State, contains the following remark:—"It may be proper to observe, that from the deficiency of returns it is to be reasonably inferred that the number of seamen actually enregistered in the United States during the period embraced by this report, exceeds that now stated by one third."
For the year 1797	9,021	
1798	7,031	
1799	6,514	
1800	3,390	
1801	6,917	
1802	891	
1803	10,724	
1804	6,822	
1805	10,722	
1806	9,900	
1807	7,937	
1808	1,121	
1809	9,170	
1810	3,668	
1811	4,828	
1812	3,252	
Total,	106,757	

Statement of the number of naturalized persons registered as American seamen, under the act of the 28th of May, 1796, according to a report from the Secretary of State to the Senate, dated the 6th of January, 1813.

	Number re- turned natural- ized.	Remarks.
For the three last quarters of the year 1796	70	In relation to the returns of persons born in foreign countries, who have been legally naturalized in the United States, and registered as American seamen, in the report of the 6th of January, 1813, it is observed:—"Those for 1811 and 1812, above stated, are not complete."
For the year 1797	165	
1798	111	
1799	95	
1800	54	
1801	48	
1802	23	
1803	140	
1804	124	
1805	68	
1806	70	
1807	71	
1808	55	
1809	214	
1810	147	
1811	39	
1812	33	
Total,	1,530	

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

DEMOCRATS.—The party in Pennsylvania is divided into democrats of the new and old school; Binns says, that by "mistake or inadvertence, the democratic young men had fallen upon the use of a phrase tending to do the very thing they wished to avoid." We consider it very natural for Binns' party to mistake themselves for a new school, because they have not simply changed but totally reversed their principles. Binns so frequently asserts that our present administration have continued true to their principles, unaltered in their practice, and such like palpable absurdities, that we have come to the opinion that he believes it to be a fact. It is well known that a man may repeat a falsehood until he believes it to be true. This may be the case with Binns. We also know that when a man's head is crazed he never knows it, and cannot be made to believe it. This may

also be the condition of Binns—for it is impossible that a man even of his weakness of mind, could be foolish enough to believe, or impolitic enough to assert, things so obviously false. If a man in the streets of Philadelphia should assert that an old red house painted white continued to be of the same colour, they would clap him in the mad house; then why do they let Binns run at large when he has given evidence equally strong, of insanity. When he raves about democratic consistency; undeviating practice; glorious treaty; the military genius of Monroe, and similar absurd contradictions, why is he suffered to run about the streets?

What is more absurd than the following remark of this unfortunate man.—"Supposing Mr. Monroe's administration to last eight years, then there will have been four and twenty successive years of the same system of public measures." Gentle reader did you ever hear the like of that? The same system of public measures! Have democrats had the present system of enormous taxes; large standing army; mammoth bank; navy; high salaries, &c. for 20 years past? On the contrary, have they not been pursuing a system professedly in diametrical opposition to the present one? A system in opposition to the bank, navy, standing army, taxes, war, and high salaries? Then in what does the sameness of their system consist? It consists solely in electing regularly a Virginia president, and basely and slavishly applauding and supporting every thing he does, right or wrong, consistent or inconsistent. Which ought we to be most astonished at, his impudence or folly?

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR.—I am informed by a respectable gentleman from the interior of the state, that they have a report in circulation, which is generally credited, that the British government are combined with the merchants of England to enslave us by sending over, and giving credit for, such immense quantities of goods as are brought into New-York, and elsewhere; which, they say, will be the ruin of thousands, and the country subjected to their control. This kind of reasoning looks clear enough to satisfy the minds of those who are not in the habit of reflecting, but take things at the first glance. Now, be it known to these distressed people, that the case is directly the reverse of their fears. It has been said, and cannot be doubted, that the nation which has within itself, the raw materials, and one or more of its members makes a pin the country is a pin the richer; and it is equally certain that if that or any other country imports two pins, and never pays but for one of them, that they are likewise a pin the richer, although the transaction is attended with the bankruptcy of an individual. This subject was so clearly understood in a certain town in these United States, between 40 and 50 years ago, that it was a common saying there, that the British merchants had built one half the houses in the place and did not own a stick of them, in consequence of the failure of those to whom they had entrusted their goods. This, I grant, is not an honourable way of accumulating property, but as what they call trading-partakes, in some measure, of the art of swindling, more or less, as circumstances may require it is somewhat excusable. I.

The Edinburgh Review, bestows the following disinterested, magnanimous Eulogy upon our great American Philosopher, Dr. Franklin.

"The most remarkable thing, however, in these, and, indeed, in the whole of his physical

speculations, is the unparalleled simplicity and facility with which the reader is conducted from one stage of the inquiry to another. The author never appears for a moment to labour, or to be at a loss. The most ingenious and profound explanations are suggested, as if they were the most natural and obvious way of accounting for the phenomena; and the author seems to value himself so little on his most important discoveries, that it is necessary to compare him with others, before we can form a just notion of his merits. As he seems to be conscious of no exertion, he feels no partiality for any part of his speculations, and never seeks to raise the reader's idea of their importance, by any arts of declamation or eloquence. Indeed, the habitual precision of his conceptions, and his invariable practice of referring to specific facts and observations, secured him, in a great measure, both from those extravagant conjectures in which so many naturalists have indulged, and from the zeal and enthusiasm which seems so naturally to be engendered in their defence. He was by no means averse to give scope to his imagination, in suggesting a variety of explanations of obscure and unmanageable phenomena; but he never allowed himself to confound these vague and conjectural theories with the solid results of experience and observation. In his Meteorological papers, and in his Observations upon Heat and Light, there is a great deal of such bold and original suggestions; but the author evidently sets little value upon them; and has no sooner disburdened his mind of the impressions from which they proceeded, than he seems to dismiss them entirely from his consideration, and turns to the legitimate philosophy of experiment with unabated diligence and humility. As an instance of this disposition, we may quote part of a letter to the Abbe Soulaie, upon a new Theory of the Earth, which he proposes and dismisses, without concern or anxiety, in the course of a few sentences; *though, if the idea had fallen upon the brain of an European philosopher, it might have germinated into a volume of eloquence, like Buffon's, or an infinite array of paragraphs and observations, like those of Parkinson or Dr. Hutton.*

After remarking, that there are manifold indications of some of the highest parts of the land having been formerly covered by the sea, Dr. Franklin observes—

“Such changes in the superficial parts of the globe seemed to me unlikely to happen, if the earth were solid to the centre. I therefore imagined, that the internal parts might be a fluid more dense, and of greater specific gravity than any of the solids we are acquainted with, which therefore might swim in or upon that fluid. Thus the surface of the globe would be a shell, capable of being broken and disordered by the violent movements of the fluid on which it rested. And as air has been compressed by art so as to be twice as dense as water, and as we know not yet the degree of density to which air may be compressed, and M. Amontons calculated, that its density increasing as it approached the centre, in the same proportion as above the surface, it would, at the depth of leagues, be heavier than gold, possibly the dense fluid occupying the internal parts of the globe might be air compressed. And as the force of expansion in dense air, when heated, is in proportion to its density, this central air might afford another agent to move the surface, as well as be of use in keeping alive the subterranean fires; though, as you observe, the sudden rarefaction of water coming into contact with those fires, may also be an agent sufficiently strong for that purpose, when acting be-

tween the incumbent earth and the fluid on which it rests.

“If one might indulge imagination in supposing how such a globe was formed, I should conceive, that all the elements in separate particles being originally mixed in confusion, and occupying a great space, they would (as soon as the almighty fiat ordained gravity, or the mutual attraction of certain parts, and the mutual repulsion of others, to exist) all move to their common centre: the air being a fluid, whose parts repel each other though drawn to the common centre by their gravity, would be densest towards the centre, and rarer as more remote; consequently, all matters lighter than the central parts of that air, and immersed in it, would recede from the centre and rise till they arrived at that region of the air which was of the same specific gravity with themselves, where they would rest; while other matter, mixed with the lighter air, would descend, and the two meeting would form the shell of the first earth, leaving the upper atmosphere nearly clear. The original movement of the parts towards their common centre, would naturally form a whirl there; which would continue upon the turning of the new formed globe upon its axis, and the greatest diameter of the shell would be in its equator. If, by any accident afterwards, the axis should be changed, the dense internal fluid, by altering its form, must burst the shell, and throw all its substance into the confusion in which we find it. I will not trouble you at present with my fancies concerning the manner of forming the rest of our system. Superior beings smile at our theories, and at our presumption in making them.”

From the Norfolk Beacon of Saturday.

Capt. Dill, of the British brig *Adelaide*, arrived here this morning, in 22 days from Trinidad, confirms the account of the late reverses of the Spanish Patriots under General Bolivar, but adds, that so far from damping the ardor of these gallant spirits, it had operated as a fresh stimulant to their enterprising dispositions. New troops were raising, and more extensive preparations making to resume their operations with additional vigor. Markets at Trinidad dull, the crops of sugar not having yet come in—Sugar was at \$8—Flour about \$12.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.

Late news from Havanna.—Capt. Brockings, arrived here yesterday in the sloop *Jane*, 5 days from Havanna, informs us, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation that the Carthaginians, (or *insurgents*, as they were called,) had captured Pensacola. This news was said to have been brought by a British man-of-war brig, in a short passage from the mouth of the Mississippi.

A fleet of merchantmen, principally Spaniards, under convoy of a French man-of-war brig, was to sail from Havanna the day after captain B.; they amounted to about 80 sail, and were principally bound to Cadiz, and other ports in Spain. The day before the *Jane* sailed, a Spanish schr. arrived from the coast, and two others some few days previous—all with full cargoes of slaves, amounting to about nine hundred or a thousand. A British ship of war had sailed for the Havanna, to cruise along the coast of Cuba, for the Carthaginian privateers. On the 23d inst cap-

tain Brookings saw 15 sail of small vessels at anchor on the coast of Florida supposed to be New-Providence wreckers.

Capt. B. furnishes the following as the state of the market when he left the Havanna: flour \$17 a 18; rice 5 a 6; coffee 13; brown sugar 10; white do 14.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.

We have been enabled to procure authentic and accurate information in relation to the squadron which appeared off the Balize. We can assure the public, that it was not only a part of the Carthaginian fleet from Aux Cayes, but that the whole of the force under commodore Aury has actually arrived at Matagorda, and that he has in the name and under the authority of the Mexican republic, taken possession of that port. The command of the expedition was assumed at Aux-Cayes by commodore Aury, in consequence of instructions directly from the Mexican government, and it consists of 18 vessels, and upwards of 1000 men, well armed and equipped. Little doubt can be entertained, that with such a naval co-operation, the whole coast will be in possession of the patriots before November next. So far from intending to resume the smuggling business, we are permitted to state, that any attempt to violate the revenue, or any other laws of the U. States, is expressly prohibited by the commander of the expedition, under the pain of death.—*Gaz.*

THE RULING PARTY.

It is avowed by the Richmond Enquirer; that the government of the United States, is a *government by a party*; that is a *party government*; that the administration of the government is only the administration of a *party*—that it is reproachful to speak the truth of that party, even if it do wrong; and that it is a duty which all who belong to the *party* owe to the *party*, to vindicate the *party* right or wrong; that to find fault with any of the measures of the government, however *culpable*, *corrupt* or *wicked*, is to forfeit the title of one of the *party*; and that to defend the *party* against the evidence of the senses and moral evidence of every kind, is the idea which the *party* attaches to *democracy*.

It is avowed by the Enquirer, that to discuss the measures of administration by argument, or by the exposition of facts is an opposition to the *party*—that to do this truly is to excite the resentment and forfeit the confidence of the *party*—and to merit to be struck off the rolls of the *party*; and moreover, that any editor who dares to investigate public measures so as to expose public *abuses*, the *corruptions*, and the *incapacity*, and the violations of justice and liberty—his paper, however high its standing was when doing the very same things in relation to the *federal* party, is not, and ought not, any longer to be called a *democratic* paper.

These allegations are not made in this specific form but by referring to the volunteer at-

tack made by the Richmond Enquirer on the Aurora, it will be seen that every one of these assertions are substantially and clearly made.

Having already disclaimed all obligations, or knowledge of any such *party obligations*; having never been subservient to any such despicable purpose, in disregard of the principles of the government, never having been the tool or agent, or instrument of any *party* or any man or party of men: it may be useful in sifting the Enquirer by the *rules of testimony*, to examine what the principles of the government are and from thence to discover, whether the government is really a mere instrument of *party*—or a *popular representative* government, in which the people at large have a concern, and a right to inquire into the public administration—the conduct of those whom they by their suffrages choose to transact the affairs of the nation; and whether the term *democracy*, does really signify a *party*.

As the Enquirer is not only a great *scollard*, but like *Lingo* in the farce “a master of *scollards*,” we shall not venture to trespass more of *booklearning* than to state, whether it be a vulgar error or a fact, that the people of this country do most sincerely and steadfastly believe, notwithstanding the *federalists* have been from their first existence to the present day laboring as hard as the Enquirer now does to give the word *democracy* a meaning different from what it means—the people of this nation do conscientiously believe, and we shall be pardoned no doubt for believing it also, that a government in which the people are sovereign, and all the laws are established under the authority of the people by representatives freely elected—that this form of government is a *democracy* and not a *government by a party*, whatever the *federalists* may say, or the Enquirer may wish to the contrary; and should the *party folks* have any doubt on this question, we shall refer them to three very distinguished and learned authorities, that is to say, the late judge *Wilson*, of Pennsylvania, in his lectures; the present chief justice *Marshall* of the United States, in his speech in the Virginia convention, and the present venerable and virtuous chancellor *St. George Tucker*, in his commentaries on *Blackstone*.

We are sifting the Enquirer by the *rules of testimony*, and so far as the true character of the constitutional form of government is concerned, we have told the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Let us now sift by the *rules of testimony*, the signification of *party*, in order to understand what the Enquirer intends, by so many denunciations of the Aurora, for examining, investigating and exposing public corruptions and abuses. The term *party* signifies a *part*; or a few men setting themselves apart from the nation and acting so as to profit themselves. This is also the meaning of *oligarchy*, which signifies a few men usurping

or assuming by artifice, fraud or violence, the power of the government. So that as a *part* is not the *whole*, and as the constitution of the United States intends a government in which the *whole people*, that is the *democracy*, shall possess the substantial power; whenever an *oligarchy*, or a *party*, assume to themselves the power which belongs not to them of right, then a party rule is an usurpation, and we find at once what the *Enquirer* means; the *Aurora* would not sell itself nor become the tool of a party, because, as Swift very forcibly and truly declares, "*party is the madness of the many for the benefit of a few.*"

We apprehend that in *sifting* the *Enquirer* according to the rules of evidence, we have caught him in a noose, from which it will puzzle him to extricate himself. He has shewn, and it was not necessary that he should have shewn it, for it was obvious enough without this *sifting*, that he is not a democrat, nor a friend of the pure unbiassed right of suffrage for every free man who is obliged to fight for his country, or who contributes by his industry to the stock of society:—the *Enquirer* is not a democrat but by his confessions a mere party tool.

But he does not leave even his first volunteer essay against the *Aurora*, to interpret the party obligations, which he recognizes; for if he was not the abject and passive creature of a party, why should he impute it as a reproach to the *Aurora*, for not being a servile tool; for he explicitly declares that J. G. Jackson, the brother-in-law, of Mr. Madison, the great Yazoo speculator, or the associate of Messrs. *Veigs, Bradley & Co.* in the post office, admonished him, several years ago, not to notice the publications in the *Aurora*, for they would do no harm to the party.

Nay, the late essay acknowledges, that, although the *Enquirer* was opposed to the Yazoo, of which Mr. Gallatin was (in association with Mr. Dallas, the present secretary of the treasury,) one of the earliest speculators; and although Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin did not make a report in favor of this detestable public fraud, acknowledging its vicious character in the very act of recommendation; and although the *Enquirer* did disapprove of the national bank charter, and believed it to be unconstitutional, and condemned Mr. Gallatin for introducing it in 1811, and Mr. Madison for signing it; yet these things being all acts of the party, the *Enquirer* acquiesces in the acts, and consigns the unfortunate *Aurora*, which has dared to disapprove alike of the measures and the men, to an eternal divorce from the party.

To what a humiliating state must the intellect of the Virginians be reduced, whose morning amusement is the perusal of this self-convicted sycophant and tool of party.—*Aurora.*

ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) Aug. 31.

Supposed Murder and Robbery.—On the

evening of Friday, the 2d inst. three schooners anchored in the mouth of Deep Creek on the Chesapeake, and early on the following morning two of them were observed to weigh anchor and proceed up the Bay, but the third was discovered to be afloat, scuttled, and completely dismantled of sails, rigging and every thing valuable. On the Monday following (the 5th inst.) a mulatto man, well made, five feet some inches high, floated on shore with his feet tied together, and since he was found, two others, a white and a black man, are said to have been found, all supposed to have been murdered and thrown from on board of said schooner, by some unknown persons. The schr. has been taken up, and is said to sail from Snow Hill.

RALEIGH, N. C. Aug. 20.

A negro man named *Jim* was hung on the 23d inst. in Person county, for killing his master, Mr. Henry A. Jones. A few minutes before his execution he declared, in a very solemn manner, that he had been persuaded by two white men, (whose names he mentioned) to commit the act; but that he had refused to do so—and that his only crime was helping to conceal the body of his master and burn it up, after the murder had been perpetrated by a fellow servant. One of the white men implicated has fled from the country.

Last Friday week, some gentlemen walking on the beach at Long Branch, discovered several articles of no great value come ashore, supposed to have belonged to a small new vessel, which has probably been wrecked—among other things was a companion painted green, a canvass pillow stuffed with hair, a short perpendicular sander, a wooden jug, and a chest, containing other articles, a backgammon table. This notice will probably lead the owner, if any such vessel has foundered, to ascertain her fate.—*Phil. Freeman's Jour.*

From late London Papers.

Sketch of Mr. Sheridan's Life.—That brilliant genius—that splendid orator—that firm-hearted patriot, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, is no more. Death has closed his mortal career, but it has only given new freshness and bloom to his fame. The calamity of mortality has overtaken him, but the name and works of Sheridan will be spoken of and read when princes shall be mouldering into dust—but he is no more—

"Death has stolen away the slighted good," and with heavy heart we shall trace, for the information of our readers, a sketch of his life, whose history belongs to that of all nations.

Mr. Sheridan possessed an hereditary claim to distinction in the republic of letters. His grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, acquired as much celebrity in Ireland by his skill in the instruction of youth, as Dr. Busby did in England; and he was for many years the intimate friend and frequent companion

of Dr. Swift. Thomas Sheridan, the only son of Dr. Sheridan, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was sent over to Westminster School, where he was a mere stranger, but such was his merit that he procured himself to be elected King's Scholar. His father's poverty obstructed his career—but he afterwards became eminent as an actor, and a teacher of elocution. His wife was also a lady of great genius, and the authoress of *Nourjahad*, an Oriental Tale; of three Comedies, the *Discovery*, the *Dupe*, and the *Trip to Bath*; and some novels, one of which was *Sidney Bidulph*, which still continues popular.

Such are the splendid and promising characters of the parents of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was born in Dublin, in October, 1751. As might be expected from parents possessing such rare endowments, they anxiously labored, particularly his mother, during his infant years, to imprint upon his mind the rudiments of learning; but so lamentably backward and idle were the two brothers, Richard and Charles, that on transferring them to Mr. Whyte's academy, in a letter to the teacher, she feelingly assured him that patience was the most requisite qualification for his employment. "These sons of mine," said she, "will be your tutors in that virtue; I have hitherto been their only instructor, and they have sufficiently exercised mine, for such impenetrable dunces I never met with!"

Till his eleventh year, Richard Brinsley continued the same "impenetrable dunce." He was then placed at Harrow, and there it was discovered that the extreme tardiness of his progress resulted rather from indolence than want of powers. Thus it will be seen that both father and son developed their talents in the progress of English education.—The son when he saw himself amidst a crowd of rivals, when he perceived that applause and distinction would crown his successful exertions, while his idleness and ignorance would be punished with derision and contempt; it was found that he could rouse himself to strenuous industry, and readily bear away the palm from his competitors.—When he left Harrow, such was the reputation he had earned, he was considered capable of any attainment if he could endure the labor of acquisition.

He was afterwards entered as a student in the Middle Temple, where, under the appearance of preparing himself for a lucrative profession, he privately exerted his literary talents to gain supplies for his existence, by writing anonymously in the periodical publications of that period.

From such obscure and irregular efforts, where indulgence hardly yielded to the imperious voice of necessity, Sheridan was at length aroused by a passion which filled his whole breast, namely, a violent affection for Miss Linley, the most fascinating vocal performer of the age, and the hope of triumphing

over a crowd of admirers and rivals. But such was his poverty, that Miss Linley's father strenuously opposed his addresses; a fortunate incident, however, enabled the lover to overcome all opposition. A Mr. Matthews, of Bath, a man of fashion, caused to be inserted in a public paper a paragraph, reflecting on Miss Linley. Having discovered the author, Sheridan proceeded from Bath to London, and found Mr. Matthews at a Coffee-house in Covent Garden, and a duel on the spot was the result of their meeting. They fought with swords. Having disarmed his adversary, he compelled Matthews to sign a retraction of the defamatory paragraph, with which he returned in triumph to Bath, and which he caused to be immediately published. This counter publication Matthews, it seems, did not expect; and, on seeing it, he in his turn, went in pursuit of Sheridan, for satisfaction. They met, and again fought. Their second contest was also conducted with swords, after one discharge of pistols, and it was fought with the utmost desperation. After both parties were wounded, and had closed and fallen, they continued to fight until they were separated seconds. Sheridan received by their several wounds, and a bit of his antagonist's sword was left in his ear. These chivalrous efforts formed an irresistible claim to Miss Linley's heart, and, to escape parental controul, she consented to accompany so ardent a lover to the Continent. On their return they were re-married according to the rites of our church; but with the dearest object of his wishes, he was destitute of every worldly comfort. The vocal talent of Mrs. S. would have procured splendid supplies; but stung, perhaps, by the worthless sarcasms which he had encountered as the son of a player, he thought it would be a degradation to allow his wife to go on the stage. For 12 nights, equal to 2000*l.* was offered to Mrs. S. on the opening of the Pantheon; but although in want, Sheridan resisted the temptation.

Under these circumstances, and under the age of 25, he began to write for the stage, and produced the *Rivals*. After that comedy appeared *St. Patrick's Day*, a farce, it is said, which cost him only 48 hours labour, and which he gave to Mr. Clinch for his excellent performance of Sir Lucius O'Trigger. In the following winter he produced the *Duenna*, which even exceeded the *Beggar's Opera* in success; the latter had run 65 nights, but the *Duenna* run 75 nights, in the first season. He, Mr. Linley and Mr. Ford, then purchased Garrick's share of Drury; and in a short time afterwards Mr. Lacey's. During the first season of the management he produced the *School for Schandal*; which was followed by the *Critic*, &c. All these productions still continue most popular favourites; and his *Monody on the Death of Garrick*, is an exquisite poem.

His next effort was to get elected in 1780 for Stafford, the parliament presenting the

most flattering prospect for a display of his talents. He soon became popular as a speaker and a writer, particularly in the Englishman, against lord North. In 1782 the aristocracy triumphed—the marquis of Rockingham came in—Fox got the foreign department, and Sheridan was under secretary. Their assiduties in office met with no particular applause, as may be collected from the famous Pasquinade said to have been affixed to the door of Mr. Fox's office:—"No letters received here on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday or Saturday: and none answered on any day!"—The marquis of Rockingham's death soon destroyed the administration—the earl of Shelburn turned them out, and they in an evil hour coalesced with their old enemy, lord North!—This coalition proved too powerful for the court, and its members came into power in 1781, but their India bill, which established the fame of Sheridan as an orator, proved their ruin, and they were doomed to long exclusion from the sweets of office.

Sheridan became a leading oppositionist. His irony and irresistible humour, which never failed to turn the laugh against his opponents, were particularly galling to the irritable temper of Pitt, who could not endure that derision which he perpetually excited against others. On one occasion the wit of Sheridan was so pointed and happy, that the Premier, losing all patience, could not, in his reply, refrain from some illusions to his opponent's condition of life; observing that his attempts at humour might very well suit that stage to which he was most accustomed, but that they were very ill adapted to the dignity of the British senate. Sheridan, with great presence of mind and good humour, exposed the mean petulance of this attack, and concluded by assuring the youthful Premier, that if ever he wrote another comedy, he would not fail to introduce the character of the Angry Boy! In future contests with Sheridan, Pitt deemed it prudent to refrain from illiberal attack, as it was only prejudicial to himself; but there was none of his opponents with whom he had more frequent or more angry discussions. Sheridan seemed to entertain a peculiar antipathy to the arrogance of Pitt; and Pitt could bear to be confuted, but not to be held up to laughter.

The subsequent labours of Sheridan, on the trial of Warren Hastings—the illness of the king in 1782, when he was warmly patronized at Carlton House—the French revolution—the mutiny at the Nore, which his loyal and patriotic efforts contributed to quell—his succeeding dramatic efforts, Pizarro, &c.—and his getting the Treasuryship of the navy on Fox coming into power, are events too well known from their recent occurrence, to need detail here, and which would lead to the extension of an article already too long for our limits.

On the Prince of Wales becoming unlimited Regent, Mr. Sheridan retired from Parlia-

ment, because he could not compromise his public and political character by supporting his royal highness's ministers, and he did not feel disposed to oppose the Prince of Wales. But this generosity and former zeal were, it is said, ill repaid, for it seems trouble and alarm for his personal security facilitated his death.

We omitted to mention that, three years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Sheridan married Miss Ogle, the dean of Winchester's daughter, a lady of amiable and excellent qualities, by whom he had a son, Charles, who, with his afflicted mother was with his worthy father at the time of his death. He had by his first wife, Mr. Thomas Sheridan, who is now at the Cape of G. Hope, for the benefit of his health, which has suffered much from a pulmonary complaint, and who was deprived of the office of muster-master-general of Ireland, or else resigned, as his father did not support the administration of Mr. Perceval.

Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, a boat with six men and four women, of genteel appearance, approached London Bridge, in its way down the river, from an excursion on a party of pleasure, in the course of the day as far as Richmond. The tide was going down rapidly; and a waterman, in a sculler, perceiving their intention to go through the bridge, went along side, and apprised them of the danger of such an attempt in the then state of the river. The women were alarmed, and were, at their request, put ashore above the bridge; after which, the six men in the boat rowed back, and made an effort to shoot through the middle arch, when, unfortunately, the boat went down head foremost. Four of the party were washed off and drowned. The other two stuck to the boat, which came up immediately, and, with assistance from the shore, which was full of spectators, were saved. Two of the bodies have been found. One of the persons lost was brother of one of the survivors.

An awful instance of sudden death occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Charter-House Square. The two-penny postman going to a gentleman's door to deliver a letter, gave two knocks, and on the servant's opening the door he staggered into the passage, fell down, and expired immediately.

Tuesday a melancholy accident happened in the neighbourhood of Stafford. As Wm. Lewis, a faithful servant of Mr. Thomas Eld, of Haughton, was driving a horse in a gig, with two ladies, down hill, at Billington, the horse suddenly became restive, and the man being thrown out, received a fatal hurt, and died on the following day. The young ladies escaped without injury, although the gig was broken in pieces.

During an exhibition of fire-works lately, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, some sparks of fire, communicated with a parcel of rockets, which flew off in all directions; unhappily, one of them struck a young man of the name of Price, apprentice to a grocer, and wounded him so severely in the face, that he died in a few minutes.

John Hill, a passenger in Messrs. Adams & Lancaster's Southampton wagon, being very imprudently suffered to drive the horses, by some accident fell down, when both the near wheels passed over his loins, and killed him on the spot. The coroner's jury imposed a deadend of 15/.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

THE WONDERS OF DELUSION.—It is a well known fact that democrats are permitted to rule, not because the people have confidence in them, but because they have not confidence in the federalists. In choosing between the two great parties, they have been made to believe, that they only choose the *least of evils*, when they prefer the democratic party. This erroneous choice has resulted, from a deep delusion, artfully commenced by Bache, Callender, and other tools, who, under the auspices of Jefferson, attacked Washington and federalism, and made the people believe the saviours of their country were its enemies; that the authors of their freedom wished to enslave them; that the policy which brought order out of confusion, system out of chaos, would operate reversely and convert order into confusion and chaos. Is it strange that the people distrust the federal party, when they were thus made to distrust Washington, the head of that party? When that democratic monster Bache, asserted that Washington had "*no claim to the gratitude of his country*," and the people believed an assertion so absurd, improbable and irrational, can we expect them to think more favourably of us, the disciples of Washington? When Bache and Jefferson asserted that Washington was an "*aristocrat*," merely because he was a member of the Cincinnati, and the people believed it, can we, his disciples, expect the people to have a more favourable opinion of us than of him? When these same Jacobins, charged Washington of *British influence*, and the people believed it, is it strange that his disciples are considered guilty of the same crime? In short, if Washington, the father of his country, was accused by democrats of aristocracy, British influence, treason, cowardice and folly, and the people could be made to believe it, what wonder is it, that these same Jacobins have made the people believe the same things of the federalists, the disciples of Washington? A people who labour under so great a delusion; a people who believe things so strikingly and glaringly absurd, can only be brought to their senses by the calamities which their madness will ultimately inflict upon them. It is vain to reason against so much delusion and prejudice. The federalists will remain true to the principles and practice of Washington; they will deplore the infatuation of the multitude, and still labour to remove it, and look confidently to the time when this republic shall constitute but one party, the founder and the name of which will be Washington.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR.—By publishing the following recent dialogue between an Apothecary, Doctor, Coffin-maker, Sexton and Priest, you will gratify at least one of your patrons, who was present at the time.—

Apoth. Good morning Doctor.

Doct. Good morning sir.

Apoth. It is very dull times Doctor.

Doct. Awfully dull sir, why I never know'd such a healthy time the whole summer through in all my life.

Apoth. Sir, there is no doubt in my mind, but those spots in the sun has had some powerful influence on the human system.

Doct. There is no doubt of that sir; and the way that I account for it is this, that the sun is an electrical machine—no, that is not what I mean—I say that the sun is an electrical globe, and those spots that were seen some time ago, were the cushion, or rubbers, whereby the electricity in-

herent in that globe was excited and diffused all over the air; and partaking of sulphuric gas, the vivifying quality of which being inhaled by respiration, has fortified the stomach from the beneficial attack of all diseases, except the vinous cubosimus, and were it not for this, and the flatulent cases that always occur, I don't know what we should do.

Apoth. Doctor, I join you in opinion; although I am not perfectly acquainted with electricity; your explanation of the effects of that salubrious fluid strikes a conviction in my mind that you are right.

Coffin-maker. Your humble servant, gentlemen. It is very dull times, gentlemen; why Doctor, I have not been called upon for a coffin this fortnight.

Doct. Ah sir, you cannot expect business unless we are employed.

Coffin-maker. That is true Doctor, for one trade depends very much upon the other—here comes the sexton.

Sexton. How do you gentlemen—have you any thing for me to do, or do you expect any alteration of these abominable times? why I never know'd people so long a dying in all my life time; it has been a very unlucky season for all of us—here comes our good parson.

Priest. Gentlemen, I am glad to see you all in good health, although the season has been unfavourable for all of us, we ought not to complain against the dispensation of Divine Providence.

Doct. Your advice my dear sir, is good, but you can much better console yourself under these afflictions than I can, for you have a salary, and whether you preach or not, that goes on day and night.

Priest. And so have you a salary, Doctor.

Doct. How so, sir?

Priest. Have you not a number of families that pay you from three hundred to a thousand dollars per year, physic or no physic?

Doct. Well, let it go at that sir, and the sexton also has a salary.

Sexton. A salary indeed, Doctor; why it is a mere nothing, and unless you can prepare somebody for me to inter, I shall be obliged to call on the public to bury me.

Coffin-maker. Well, gentlemen, in all of your deliberations you seem to have left me out, but it's no matter, I can make cradles for the living and many other things useful in a family; but as coffins are the most profitable part of my business, don't forget to call on me as soon as you can, and am, gentlemen, your humble servant—your humble servant, sir—sir, your servant, good day, sir, farewell friend—The Lord be with you all.—*Amen.—Exeunt.*

From the Philadelphia True American.

Extract of a letter from a merchant to a very respectable house in Philadelphia, dated

DUBLIN, July 13, 1816.

"Gentlemen—I beg leave to wait on you with the annexed state of our market for American produce, to which I may add, that business of all kinds is extremely dull throughout this country."

Current prices at Dublin, July 13, 1816.

Tobacco, prime, 1s 4d per lb; middling, 10 a 1s; inferior, 7 a 10d after paying duties. Duties in British ships; custom duty, 1s per lb; excise 2s 2d, both paid by the purchasers.—A large stock at market, and sales very dull.

Cotton, upland, 1s 9 1/2 at 1s 10 1/2; New Orleans 1s 11 a 2s. Duties 8s 7d per 100lbs—Steady.

Turpentine, soft, 15 a 16 per cwt. Duty 4s 4d 1/4 p. cwt.—In fair demand.

Rosin, bright 10d a 11d per cwt. Duty 4s 9d. Excessively dull.

Pitch hard, 10 a 11s. Duty 2s 4 1-2 p. bbl.—Dull.

Tar, Carolina, 15 a 17s 6d bbl. Duty 1s 9 3-8. Dull.

Ashes, 1st pots, 100s a 105s p. cwt.; ashes, 1st pearls, 90s a 95. Duty 11s 1d per cwt.—Small supply of pots and demands good; pearls nominal.

Flaxseed, N. York, 52s 6d; Philadelphia, 55s per bhd. for crushing (out of season.) Duty * * * per bhd. About 500 bhds remain over here and about 20,000 in all Ireland.

Bark, Quercitron, 25 a 28s cwt. Duty 9s 2d per cwt.—Without demand.

Rice, Carolina, 50 a 54. Duty 20s. 1-4—Without demand.

Staves New-York and Philadelphia barrel 12l a 14 per M. Duty 4l 6s 11d per M. Very dull.

Staves N. York and Philadelphia, bhd. and pipes, in proportion. Duty, bhd 8l 3s 7d. pipe, 10l 16s 5d.—Wanted

Timber, common pine, 6l a 6l 10 per ton; pitch pine, 7l 10 a 8l per ton. Duty 3l 4s 11d per 50 cube feet.—Nominal. Red oak, 9l a 9l 10 per ton. Duty 3l 1s 9d—Nominal.

Exchange 21 days sight on London 12 3-4 a 13 per cent.

From the Boston Centinel of Wednesday.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—We request attention to this novel subject, in the humble hope that the Institution contemplated to be established, will receive the patronage and support of the liberal and benevolent, to which it presents such strong claims. It will be seen that one of the objects of the Institution is to educate *gratuitously* such persons who are either themselves, or their parents too poor to pay for their education; and that, therefore, the contributions of the liberal will be necessary to carry the object into effect. It appears to us, that if ever there was a charity wholly free from objections, and which had a right to appeal to the feelings of the humane of all classes and denominations, this is one.—It has, we learn, been ascertained, that there are nearly one hundred persons in *Connecticut*, who are deaf and dumb; and their numbers in other States are supposed to be in a proportion. We know of several, within a small district of this town. It is not supposed that all these are capable of education and improvement, but a large proportion of them undoubtedly are, including all of an early age, and may be restored to society, and a life of usefulness to themselves and others. Governor SMITH, of *Connecticut*, is at the head of the Institution; and we are informed that it will probably receive aid from the Legislature of that State; and may we not hope from ours? But like all great objects of charity, this Institution must look to those whom Providence has blessed with abundance, and superfluity; and whose hearts are equal to their means, to communicate another small proportion of their redundant wealth in aid of suffering humanity.

We learn that Mr. Clere, the deaf and dumb instructor from the school of the Abbe Sicard, in Paris, is on a journey to this town,

attended, we also learn, by one or two of his friends.

A shark measuring 9 feet and weighing 5 or 600 wt. was caught, on Friday last, off Isle of Shoal with a cod hook.

The *Southern Patriot*, speaking of the federal party, says that many of them have "a kind of *hydrophobia* against democracy." *Hydrophobia* means "dread of water." It might, therefore, with the same propriety, have been stated, that the federalists entertained "a dread of water" against democracy! The Patriot often sets itself up for a critic!!—*Northern Whig*.

Federal Prodigality.—The *Hartford Mercury* complains bitterly because Enoch Perkins, Esquire, State Attorney for the county of Hartford, received for his services during three sessions of courts in the last year, the "comfortable sum of eleven hundred four dollars and twenty-one cents!"

The good democratic Yorkers know better than to complain at such a bill as this. Why, here, in this *republican* state, our officers count up their thousands and tens of thousands as mere trifles. Let me see. Little Mat Van Buren receives as a stated salary, as Attorney General, 2000 dollars. Then there is 4 dollars per diem as Senator, making say 500 dollars. Next come *counsel fees*, while sitting as a *Judge of the court of Errors*! 5000. In addition to this, it is said, and generally believed, that he has brought since he has held the office of Attorney General, vexatious suits in favor of the state, the costs of which have increased his salary about 15,000 dollars a year! Now, add these trifling sums together, and it gives our little Attorney General barely the sum of 22,500 dollars per annum!

What a squeamish set of folks these Connecticut Yankees are! Eleven hundred dollars a year for their public prosecutor: Why it would hardly pay for a New-York whist party—Here we understand the business. We seldom trouble ourselves about reckoning hundreds. We go altogether by "thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands!" *Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars* a year for such a man as Mr. Van Buren; why it's but a trifle. Down with Federal Prodigality! Huzza for Republican Economy!—*ib.*

From the Democratic Press.

CASE ON SUMMONS.

By J. Shain vs. The Mechanics Bank of the City and County of Philadelphia.

"This was an action to recover *lawful money* on a bank note, issued by that bank in the usual form, and with the usual signatures of the president and cashier, for the sum of *five dollars*.

Bank appeared by agent—He denied the jurisdiction of an alderman, and read a decision of the supreme court of the state of New-York, to show that his objection was founded, to wit:

"The ministry, elders, and deacons of the reformed Dutch Church at Coxsack vs. Adams.

"Sedgwick for the plaintiff in error contended, that the act for the recovery of debts to the value of 25 dollars, did *not* authorize any proceedings against a corporation.

"Kirtland contra, said, that as the corporation had appeared voluntarily by attorney appointed under their seal, and gone to trial on the merits, they ought not to be allowed to make the objection.

"Per Curiam. The judgment must be reversed, a corporation cannot be sued before a justice. The provisions of the act, both at the first process

and the execution, preclude the construction that a corporation can be sued before a justice of the peace."

Agent for the bank contended—That the laws of New-York for the recovery of debts were, in effect, precisely the same as the laws for the recovery of debts in Pennsylvania—and, therefore, that the decision of the supreme court of New-York was, in this case, a precedent to be respected in Pennsylvania.

To this it was replied—That whatever likeness there may be between the laws of the two states, there was one plain difference at least, to wit: That the law of New-York *does not* authorize any proceedings against corporations; but the laws of Pennsylvania *do* expressly authorize such proceedings. By an act passed 6th April, 1791, respecting corporations, it is declared that they shall be able and capable to sue and be sued, &c. before any judge or judges, justice or justices in all manner of suits, &c. And the act for regulating of banks, passed the 24th of March, 1814, under which act the patent for the incorporating of the Mechanics Bank for the city and county of Philadelphia is authorized, (sect. IV.) expressly declares "it shall be able and capable to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record and elsewhere." The first section of the hundred dollar law, as it is called, says, "the justices of the peace of the several counties shall have jurisdiction of all causes of action arising from contract, express or implied in all cases where the sum demanded does not exceed one hundred dollars; except in cases of real contract, where the title to lands and tenements may come in question, or action upon promise of marriage." Sect. 28, of the same law, says, an Alderman of the city, has "like jurisdiction and authorities" as are "vested in Justices of the Peace." And by the 2d section of the same act, the justices respectively are not only "empowered," but are "required to act"—and, therefore, it is plain that an alderman has jurisdiction in the present case.

Plaintiff obtained subpoena for S. Wilcox, cashier of the Mechanics Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia, to appear forthwith and give testimony in this case—service of the same proved—and return made, That S. Wilcox refuses to obey the subpoena, because he cannot leave the bank.

On request of agent of bank, further hearing postponed until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The same day, afternoon—Plaintiff having obtained two subpoenas one for James Castairs, teller of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia; and the other for Wm. Thaw, a clerk in the same bank, requiring them to attend at 4 o'clock, and give testimony, &c. and service of the same proved—Neither James Castairs nor Wm. Thaw appearing.

The alderman said it had become his duty to say, "I am ready to issue process of arrest to bring before me the bodies of the several persons who have been subpoenaed to appear, as witnesses in the case now before me, in order that justice may not be delayed or hindered."

The agent for the bank prayed for an adjournment until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and it was agreed to by plaintiff.

Wednesday morning 8 o'clock, parties met.

S. Wilcox, cashier of the bank being called, appeared.

Agent for the bank asserted, That no person concerned in the bank, neither cashier nor tellers, can be witnesses in this case. But this assertion being unsupported by argument or testimony of any kind, the question was put to S. Wilcox, will you consent to give testimony in this case? and he answered "I will not, unless I am compelled."

No testimony was offered to show that S. Wilcox was interested in the question under consideration.

William Thaw, a teller of the bank, now appearing, it was remarked to him, You have been commanded by the commonwealth to appear and give testimony in the case now in hearing before me. The agent of the bank then said, I object to his giving testimony; but no testimony was offered to show that he was interested in the event of the suit. Plaintiff demanded and insisted, that Mr. Thaw do give testimony in this case, he not being interested in this bank otherwise than as being employed therein. The agent for the bank insisted, that no other than the best evidence can in the case be admitted, and said, "Mr. Wilcox is the best evidence." S. Wilcox was then called forward, by the alderman, and his testimony demanded—

Whereupon S. Wilcox, cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia was sworn.

The bank note in question being shown, and his name thereon pointed out to him; he was then asked—"Is this your signature?" he replied, "it is my writing." The name of T. Parker written on the same bill being shown to him, he was then asked, "Do you know that signature?" he replied, "I do: I believe it is his." He was asked who he meant by "his," and he replied, "Mr. Parker's."

Question by the agent of the bank. What was understood at the time this note was issued, with regard to its redemption in specie?

Answer. To resume the payment in specie when the banks in general resumed specie payments.

Question to witness by the Alderman. Was this "understanding" made known to the person to whom this note was given?

Answer. I do not know to whom that note was given: It was made known to the public.

Question. In what manner was it made known?

Answer. In the News-papers, as I understood. James Castairs, Teller of the Bank, being three times called did not answer.

Question to the witness by the plaintiff. At the time application was made to the State Legislature for the institution of the Mechanics Bank, was it understood that the Bank was not to make payment of their notes only when it best suited their convenience; or was it understood that they should redeem their notes only by giving other notes for them?

To this question the Agent for the Bank objected; but the objection not being supported by any argument, it was over-ruled.

Answer to question by witness. I cannot answer that question but by referring to the papers.

Question. What papers? Answer. The papers making the application.

Question. By plaintiff, respecting the construction of the 8th Section of the Bank Law.

This question was overruled by the Alderman.

The Agent for the Bank, then observed, that there was no evidence of Mr. Parker being the President of the Bank—No evidence that the Note was issued by the Corporation—Nor does it appear, that the President and Cashier were elected according to law.

Leaving to this young agent of the Bank, all the merit of first publicly suggesting the possibility of the Bank Stockholders and the Bank Directors being capable of the baseness and folly of deceiving the public by countenancing a pretended President and Cashier of the Bank, and of a consequent necessity in the present case of giving proof, that they are not guilty of such base-

ness. Leaving, also, to the Bank Directors all the advantages to be derived from the quibbling appeals that have been, or may be devised by themselves, or their counsel, for the purpose of delay; and perceiving some of the very many mischievous consequences of such measures, and at the same time perceiving, also, that some advantages may be derived from the errors which have been or may be committed in a banking system; Especially if applied in the direction of the great National Bank about to be brought into operation; respecting which I seize the occasion to say, I have entire confidence, approaching to the most extended meaning of "full faith." Because I confide in the wisdom of Congress, in the integrity of a Republican Administration firmly and generally supported by a republican people. And because, I perceive the vast advantages to be derived from the aid of a great mind possessed of great means, and an unstained reputation.

And apologising to myself rather than to the public, for having delayed even for a moment, to arrest those men who had disobeyed the "command" of "the Commonwealth" to appear and give testimony before one of its Aldermen; being induced to the delay from a consideration of their dependant situation, and the undue influence too probably practised upon them; and more especially from the consideration that the citizens might have felt some inconvenience from such a measure: And that under the present circumstances it was not absolutely necessary to be done; as further

Considering the signature of the Bank Note in question by the President and Cashier of the Mechanics Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia, as being fully proved—And considering, that by the imperious command of the law, it has become my indispensable duty to give judgment in this case—And I do accordingly give judgment for the Plaintiff in the sum of Five Dollars, lawful money of the United States, and interest thereon until paid—and costs of suit.

Whereupon Execution in this case, was demanded by the plaintiff, to be issued forthwith.

From the London Chronicle of June 10.

DIVISIONS OF THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

It must appear very unaccountable to those who have not seriously examined the recent history of Ireland, that two petitions have been presented to the House of Commons within a few weeks, both supplicating the same boon, both professing to have proceeded from the true Representatives of the Irish Catholics, and both decidedly opposite in their principles. The petition which Mr. GRATTAN announced to have been entrusted to him by—"the Roman Catholics, of Ireland,"—unequivocally expressed their disposition to admit any restrictions which the Legislature may deem necessary to attach to the Bill of Emancipation, provided they be not incompatible with the doctrines and discipline of their ancient faith. On the other hand, the petition which Sir HENRY PARNELL, exhibited as also that of—"the Roman Catholics of Ireland,"—totally objected to any species of condition, maintaining that the same bond of loyalty and civil liberty which binds with so much the force the great body of British subjects to the Throne and to the Constitution, should be considered as

also sufficiently strong to guarantee the fidelity of the Irish nation. Upon this important question both the parties are at issue, but the result does not depend so much on the clamor or of eloquence or the obstinacy of argument as on the just appropriation of the title which both have assumed.

The petition introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Henry Parnell, is the production of that body who have long been denominated the agitators. Never was an appellation conferred with more justice. It was a great misfortune to Ireland, that Catholic disqualification was always capable of being rendered synonymous with slavery. The elective franchise was forgotten. The admission to the university, to the military and civil professions, every concession which was granted to them in 1793, were all overlooked so long as a single disability remained. Hence a powerful weapon was placed in the hands of the agitator. While they could persuade the population of Ireland, that they possessed none of the benefits of the British Constitution, that they were chained down to the earth like so many negroes, that they were the laughter of the free, and the scorn of the brave, they sounded a chord which in every human breast vibrates with facility, and long continues to re-echo the note which disturbed it. Few are there whom the cause of freedom, whether real or imaginary, will not inflame and render eloquent. It is a copious and always an interesting theme. It supplies an opportunity to recall the glories of Marathon, and the fame of a Brutus. The noise of chains, and the gloom of the dungeons, are sure to excite universal sympathy, or indignation; while freedom, as splendid in its gifts and as majestic in its march as the orb which lights the world, rouses the energies and calls forth the emulation of all ages and orders of men. Thus the discussions on Catholic affairs soon afforded an arena where the young Lawyer exercised his declamatory powers, and the young coxcomb sought for popular applause and newspaper notoriety. The galleries of the houses in which they are assembled were studded with the female beauty of the metropolis. Their encouraging smiles too were neither unsought nor undervalued. It was from these motley, tumultuous, and fiery orators that so much intemperance has lately proceeded. It was not for the Catholic religion they were furious, because they were of various religions! it was not for universal toleration they declaimed, because that Heavenly principle speaks the language of meekness and of love—not of sedition; it was not for their country they contended, because a moment's reflection must have taught them that they were wounding her peace and driving her to miserable desperation! But so long as they rolled forth period on period, apostrophising the shades of EMMETT, and resounding with universal emancipation, they obtained an empire over the general mind, which flattered their paltry ambition, and which therefore they eagerly endeavored by every

art to support and to prolong. Some of them, while yet unrelieved from the frowns of a tutor, affected the attitude of philosophers, or dressed up in the rudiments of rhetoric in a tawdry and inflated vesture. Because the ornament and pride of the Senate sometimes used antithesis in his orations, some of them were continually limping after him with her new compounds and their well-weighed sentences. Others saw that the divine illustons of CURRAN were universally admired; and they too endeavored to make excursions to the clouds, as ridiculous as they were vain. To these might be added the imitators of BURKE, who reasoned by maxims illustrated by vulgar imagery, and from the most whimsical syllogisms, always arrived at the most vaporous conclusions. In effect, the Catholic question was taken up by these agitators as an instrument for selfish purposes, and not as an object connected with the national welfare.

In order to produce a variety in the debate, one would imagine he ought to lacerate the whole Ministry. Another takes to himself a more limited circle, and turns the ATTORNEY GENERAL round and round, attacking him on all sides, connecting the history of his fire-side with the events of his public conduct. You would hear on one side a philippic against Mr. PEEL—on the other you are stunned with the murders of the Orangemen.—Now the theme of freedom swells upon your ear with thunders of applause, and before they entirely subside, you may hear an anathema pronounced against a man who dared to exercise his elective franchise. When they exhausted every subject of abuse among their opponents, they then by a most happy choice selected from their own friends, new topics for virulent declamation.—The venerable and virtuous FINGAL was not only covered with every epithet which their copious vocabulary could supply, but with a violence that seems almost a sacrilege; they drove him from a meeting where he was induced to expect moderation, and they pursued his Lordship with the most heartless and vulgar expressions of popular disapprobation. They next went on to Mr. GRATTAN. No circumstance could more decidedly demonstrate their indifference to the Catholic cause as an *object*, than the effort which they made to overturn this its greatest, its noblest, bulwark. They saw him ready to contend with every prospect of success against every obstacle which stood between them and freedom; but they preferred their factious power to the national happiness, they rather increased and strengthened the obstacles, and they wrested the thunderbolt from his mighty grasp. Now, are these “the Catholics of Ireland?” Are a crowd of professional adventurers, at the head of an idle, ignorant, fickle, inflammable populace, gathered from the cellars of the capital, to be styled, “The Catholics of Ireland,”—Englishmen! you do not know that generous and amiable order of your fellow subjects, if you form your ideas of them from these intoxicated assem-

blies! When, therefore, no such thing as temperance or reason, or even social kindness was to be found in those meetings, they were naturally abandoned by the dignified, the wise, and all those who felt a real interest in the Catholic cause. The Catholic Noblemen and country Gentlemen gave it up all together. Instead of endeavoring to struggle with the torrent, as perhaps they ought to have done, they escaped from it, and permitted it to roll on its wild and tumultuous course.—They confined themselves to their homes, the libraries, their rural occupations. They did not, however, cease to deplore the sad condition to which their cause was reduced—individually they lamented it, but for some time nothing effectual was resolved upon.—Separated from each other by the distance of their homes, and their general despair, they seldom communicated to each other their fears or their hopes. They permitted events to pursue their frenzied career, until a time would present itself in which their moderate and polished deportment would be restored to its merited respect, and their sage opinions and constitutional views would be no longer assailed by the presuming pertness of vanity, and the howling of disappointed ambition.

That moment has at length arrived. The inauspicious spell which for too long a time invested the “agitators” with supreme influence, is dissolved into air. There is no one, except the mere vulgar, who is now the dupe of their designs. The idols are at length discovered to be merely bronzing outside—all clay or combustible within; they are already trembling on their pedestals, and their first symptoms of a disposition to concede such emancipation as will secure the approval of the English people, and the gratitude of the Irish, will prostrate them to the earth, and expose them to the derision of mankind.

We should hope that a consummation so fraught with benefit to our Irish fellow-subjects, and so long expected from the justice and liberality of this country, may not long be deferred. It does not become England to busy herself any longer with theological disputes. Let the divines combat as long as they please with their authorities and their doctrinals! The tutelar genius of England, like the God of Heaven, should look upon all with an equal and paternal eye. After running a career of glory, unequalled in the annals of man for its duration or its splendor, after attending at the Congress of the representatives of the whole civilized world as the arbitrator of differences and the dispenser of laws, does it become her to exchange the girdle of the great warrior and the consecrated decoration of the Statesman for the cincture of a monastic casuist? Whatever ritual we follow in private, let us all meet in the temple of our country, with hearts equally disposed to love, and hands equally free, strong, and prompt to defend it!